## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE REFUNDING MEASURE. DEMOCRATS PROPOSED FOR THE SUPREME BENCH-UNPLEASANT FEELINGS IN THE PENSIONS COM-

MITTEE-INDIAN AFFAIRS. There is a probability that the Refunding bill will not be acted upon until January. Senator Blaine proposes to reconstruct the Supreme Court and place three Democrats on the bench. An unpleasant state of affairs exists in the Pensions Committee. Efforts are being made to obtain an accurate census of the Indians. The representative of the Oklahoma colonists has arrived at Wash-

THE BANKS AND REFUNDING. THEIR PROBABLE ACTION IF THE THREE PER CENT

MEASURE IS PASSED-PROBABILITY THAT THE BILL WILL GO OVER UNTIL JANUARY.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE. Washington, Dec. 19.-The appendix to the anread report of the Controller of the Currency contains a table which will be of interest in connection with the Refunding bill. It furnishes the basis for a calculation of the probable contraction of the currency which the refunding measure now under discussion will cause. The table shows that the banks of New-England may increase their circulation, whenever they find it profitable to do so, eighteen and a half millions of dollars. Those of the Middle States may increase more than thirty | assume, millions. The South may have three millions more, the West sixteen millions, and the Pacific States nearly one and a half millions.

The total authorized circulation of National banks is \$391,087,779, but the actual amount taken by the banks is only \$321,369,400, leaving \$69,718,379 ancalled for. The lowest interest now paid to the banks upon their depo its to secure circulation is 4 per cent. The proposition is made, however, to compel the banks, as fast as their present property in bonds is disposed of, either by sale or by maturity, to invest their security deposits in three per cents. The question presented by this table for ongressmen to solve is this: If the banks do not find the investment in four per cents sufficiently profitable to induce them to take all they are entitled to. how much less in amount will they take when the rate of interest is reduced to 3 per cent ?

To-morrow will be the third Monday in the month, and therefore, under the rules of the House of Representatives, motions to suspend the rules and pass bills reported by committees will be in order. ber of important blils on the calcudar, it is probable that the time of the House to-morrow will be occupied by committees in endeavoring to secure action on some of the more important and pressing measures approved by them. It is hardly to be expected, therefore, that the Refunding bill will be considered to-morrow by the House. If such should be the case, and the Senate should agree to adjourn on Wednesday for the betidays, the Refunding bill will prob-

day for the holidays, the Refunding bill will probably not be sent to the Senate before January, as it can hardly pass the itouse in two days.

It is important that the Refunding bill be passed and approved by the President early in January. Otherwise there may not be sufficient time to make the plates for the new bonds and have the paper for them manufactured. The Government has no paper for them on band, and cannot give an order for it until Congress shall at least determine the time when the bonds are to mature, as upon this depends the number of coupons, and consequently the size of the oaper. Then the paper ought to fay several mosths before being used, as bonds cannot be printed are likely to mould when laid away in boxes before issuance.

SENATOR BLAINE'S PLAN TO GIVE THE DEMOCRATS

Washington, Dec. 19.-The reorganization of lawyers. Mr. Blame thinks that in reconstructing the Court with thirteen judges the Republican Administration would do a graceful and wise thing by appointing three eminent Democrats on the bench, and he strongly advocates that course as just to the whole people and certail, to assure a good Court, He thinks minority representation in courts just as

advantageous and beneficial as in Legislatures. "Are you making any efforts to secure a report from the Judiciary Committee on your bill to reorganize the Supreme Court and increase the number of judges?" asked a TRIBUNE correspondent of Representative Manning recently.

"No." was the realy. "If the measure is so role. chievons and wicked as Conkling and the other leaders of your party declare it to be, of course I ought not to press it." But is not the need of a reorganization of the

Court as great now as it was when you offered the

"Yes and no," was the reply. "The business of the Court is five years behindhand, and suitors are practically denied justice. I have received a great many letters from all parts the country commending my bill and urging me to labor for its passage But if the Hamiltonian theory of government, with which General Garfield seems so deeply enamored, is to prevail; if the Judges of the Supreme Court are to go on making decisions which carry out that theory; if the doctrine of centralization is to be carried still further, why then the somerathe Supreme Court is abolished the better."

From the conversation outlined above it may be inferred that Mr. Manuing is not so eager, not to say anxious, that the number of Supreme Court Judges should be increased as he was a year ago, when he introduced his bill, fondly hoping that he was thus paying the way for a Democratic President to appoint twelve additional judges in 1881. But if the Hamiltonian theory of government,

NEW-MEXICO'S ILLEGAL LEGISLATURE. BOW THE IRREGULARITY CAN BE OVERCOME-RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE ACTING GOVERNOR IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.-It appears from a letter from Acting Governor Ritch, of New-Mexico, which was transmitted to Congress last Friday, that the Legislature of that Territory which was elected last month is an illegal body. The act of Congress provides that the Legislature shall be composed of twelve members of the Council and twenty-four members of the Assembly. At the recent election thirteen members of the Council and twenty-six members of the Assembly were chosen. The acting Governor recommends either of two means to solve the difficulty:

First, To legalize the present Legislature and authorize it to meet next March. The next regular meeting of the Legislature would not take place until January, 1882. Mr. Ritch remarks that an advantage of this plan would be a legislative body fresh from the people, which is desirable in view of the recent immense immigration with its new and varied interests requiring legislative action. If this recommendation is adopted, Governor Ritch says that an appropriation of \$20,000 will be required.

Second, "Should Congress not favor the above," writes the acting Governor, "then I suggest the appointing of a commission with authority to make the necessary appointment of members by Council and Representative districts as directed in the set of June 19, 1879, fixing the time for meeting after the census returns of population shall have been made known; also to designate the time for holding an election of said members on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1881, accompanied with provisions for a registration of voters for said election, and the canvass and return of the vote as

now provided by law at general elections." ernor Ritch also recommends, in order to se cure a Legislature fresh from the people, the enactment of a law requiring that the members shall be elected within ninety days preceding the assembling of that body. He further recommends that hereafter, beginning with January, 1881, the sessions of the Legislature be held bronnally, the members to be elected on the same day that a delecate to Congress is chosen, thus avoiding the expense of too frequent elections. New-Mexico is now filling up with people at a rapid rate, and Congress certainly ought to take some action at the present session to provide the Territory with a lawful Legislature.

DISCORD IN THE PENSIONS COMMITTEE. MR. COFFROTH'S IDEAS OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE-]

Washington, Dec. 19. - Representative Coffroth, of Pennsylvania, is chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions. An unpleasant state of affairs exists in the committee, because of Mr. Coffroth's earnest desire to carry into practice his theory of Civil Service Reform. In other words, Mr. Coffroth is determined that Colonel Downey, the present efficient clerk of the committee, who was a gallant Union soldier, and who has at all times performed his duties as clerk to the entire satisfaction of the committee, shall be discharged. Mr. C. ffroth reached this determination soon after the Presidential election, at which time, it is said, he parposed to put his own son in Colonel Downey's place. Meeting with some opposition in this matter, Mr. Coffroth, it is now said, has determined to appoint a roral editor of a Democratic newspaper, who lives in his Congressional District. This eafter may be a worthy man, and may have done yeoman service in Mr. Coffroth's recent gallant out ineffectual cauvass, but he is said not to know much about the duties which Mr. Coffroin desires him to

At the meeting of the Pensions Committee last Tuesday, Mr. Coffroth proposed that his editor be appointed clerk in the place of Colonel Downey; but several members demurred on the ground that no vacancy existed, Colonel Downey not having seen fit to resign at the chairman's request. A nather warm discussion, lasting nearly two hours, is said to have followed on the question as to whether a vacancy really existed. Mr. Coffroth is reported to have hinted since that he will resign unless his wishes are acceded to; but even this dreadful threat does not appear to move the members of the committee, who—both Democrats and Republicans—are said to declare that Colonel Downey, while he is a good Democrat, is also a good cierk, with whom they have no fault to find. The matter was not disposed of at the meeting on Tuesday last, and the subject will be further considered this week. Meantime the committee can do nothing with the many coses pending before it. The Civil Service Reform problem must be solved although needy pensioners are compelled to wait. vacancy existed, Colonel Downey not having seen

JUSTICE FOR THE PONCAS.

COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT TO DETERMINE WHAT SHOULD BE DONE. Washington, Dec. 19.-The President has assued the following request:

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

WASHINGTON, 15 Cp. Dec. 18, 1880 5

I request the following generation or proceed on the initian Territory as soon as any be, and, after conference with the Ponca tribe of indune to ascertain the facilities cared to their recent removal and present condition, so regard to their freent removal and present condition, so far as is necessary, to determine the question which inside and humanity require should be done by the Government of the United States, and report their conclusions and recommendations in the premises: Benjadin-réducril George Crook, United States Army; Brigadier General George Crook, United States Army; William Stakemey, Wassington, D. C., and Walter Alsen. Newton, Mars.

It is the purpose of the foregoing equest to authorize the Commission to take whatever steps may in their judgment be necessary to enable them to necomptish the purpose set both. General Crook is authorized to take with him two
aldes-de-camp to do clerical work. R. B. HAYES.

MR. MORTON'S BANK TAX BILL. Washington, Dec. 19 .- The following is the text of a bill for the repeal of the tax on bank checks, bank capital in excess of the amount held in Government bonds, and bank deposits, which will be introduced the House to-morrow by Representative Levi P.

NATOR BLAINE'S PLAN TO GIVE THE DEMOCRATS

A REPRESENTATION—MR. MANNING'S CHANGE
OF OPINION.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

VASUINGTON Day 10 The 10 The Section 3.213 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be and the same hereby is repealed.

Third—Total Section 5.214 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be and the same hereby is repealed.

Third—Total Section 5.214 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 5,214. In lieu of all existing taxes every

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THE NAVAL TRAINING SCHOOL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1880. Ever since it was determined to establish a shore training-school for naval apprentices there has been a warm rivalry between New-London, Conn., and Newport, R. L. each of which places offered inducements to have the school established near it. About three weeks ago the Secretary of the Navy appointed a board of Naval officers to investigate and report on the New-London site, and also upon the site offered by the State of Rhode Island in Narragansett Bay. After a thorough examination of both places and their surroundings, the board submitted a unanimous report recommending in very strong terms that the proposed training-school be established at Coasters' Harbor Island, near Newport, in Narragausett Bay. The report was received by Secre-Aningaisett Day. Therefore was received by Secretary Thompson several days ago, and he has decided to issue an order establishing a navai fleet headquarters in accordance with the recommendation. The station will be piced under the command of an officer of the Navy not below the rank of captain, and the order will take effect immediately.

PROPOSED NEW STATE

Delegate Bennett, of Dakota, is zealously labor ing to create a sentiment among members of the House of Representatives in favor of his bill to divide the Territory of Dakota and to admit the southern part into the Union as a State. The bill has been referred to the Committee on Territories, which, as yet, has taken no action regarding it. Mr. Bennett proposes to divide the present Territory on the forty-sixth parallel, north latitude, thus colebrities, and the meeting, which, though throwing about 80,000 square miles into the new State and 70,000 into the Territorial subdivision, The population of the new State would be about 100,000 and that of the Territory about 36,000, The population of the whole ferritory in 1870 was only about 14,000 against 136,000 in 1880, and Mr Bennett says that the increase during the last two years has been unprecedented. The total vote in 1878 was less than 19,000, while in 1880 it ex-ceeded 28,000, an increase in two years of about 50

The Secretary of the Treasury Wednesday transmitted to the senate a report on trichinæ in Ameri can hams and other meat, prepared under the direction of the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service. The report originated with certain letters from the United States Consuls abroad. A letter from the Consular agent at Mayeuce which is given, says that rumors of the finding of triching in American pork resulted upon examination in proving that the meat infected was not American at all, but Ger-man. The report says the number of diseased swine is over-estimated through the manipulation of per-sons perhaps those most interested, the German pork dealers and producers.

MR. CONGER A CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR. A report has been circulated that Representative Conger has decided to withdraw from the Senatorial race in Michigan. Mr. Conger-avers that he is still a candidate for the United States Senatorship, is making earnest efforts and hopes to be elected, and has not thought for a moment of withdrawing from the race. He believes that he has to-day more votes assured for him than has either of the other candi-dates for himself, and that it would therefore be the height of folly for him to withdraw. Mr. Conger's confidence in his prospects is shared by his sup-porters, and some friends of the other candidates admit that his chances are better than those of any-

A letter was received by the Commissioners of Emigration from Congressman Cox, Friday, suggesting that the bill now before Congress to place the imigration business entirely under the authority of the Government might be acted upon at the present session. The Commissioners, however, express the opinion that the head tax system, which was declared inconstitutional in 1876, would be the most simple and satisfactory method of supporting the immigrant institutions.

TIDINGS FROM ABBOAD.

AN IRISH MEETING PROHIBITED. LIGHT OF AN IRISH MAGISTRALE-MENOTH GARI-BALDI MISREPAESENTED-THE GREEK CAUSE AND ITS BRITISH CHAMPION, LORD BOSEBERY.

Another large Land League meeting was held in Ireland yesterday, but the Government probabited one which was to take place in Queens County. An Irish magistrate has been forced to flee because he served writs of ejectment. Nearly all the Moscow students have been released. Menotti Garibaldi denies that he was about to aid the Greek cause. The recent meeting of the Greek Committee in London and the prominent position in British politics of its leader, Lord Rosebery, are referred to in the London letter appended.

AN IRISH MAGISTRATE ATTACKED.

A mob of 2,000 persons attempted on Saturday to wreck the residence of Mr. Downing, a Justice of the Peace, at Bonniconlan, County Maye, after be had issued writs of ejectment on some tenants. The to his party and country, by his

A Land League meeting was held at Mullinger. County Westmeath, to-day. Ten thousand perso s | minble abouty, versed in affairs of sound Liberal were present. The town was decorated with flags. INDIGNATION IN LOYDON.

Dunnin, Dec. 19, 1880. Mr Bence Jones has received a letter from an official of the House of Commons stating that London is seething with indignation at the Government's maction.

The members of the Land League at Dublia seem to think there is good grounds for believing that Mr. Davitt will be arrested for not complying with the conditions of his ticket of leave.

At a neeting of the Privy Connect directions were given to prohibit all Land League meetings in Vucens County.

given to prombit all Lord League meetings in Vusens County. Cavairy and infantry numbering 800 men and 700 soldiers stationed at Cerrah have been sent to Queeas County. Consequently the projected meet-ing at Callohill has not been held.

THE GREEK WAR MOVEMENT. ATHENS, Dec. 19, 1880. A steamer has arrived here with war material from

A letter from Menotti Garibaldi is published deny ing that he has antiorized anybody to enter into communication with the Greek Government.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 20, 1880. A disputch from Paris to The News states that M. Barthelemy St. Iblaire, Minister of Foreign Affairs, favors European arbitration of the Greek question. LORD ROSEBERY AND GREECE.

LORD ROSEBERY RECOGNIZED AS THE LEADING DECLINES OFFICE.

LONDON, Dec. 2 .- It is significant that The Times ends its report of the Greek Committee yesterday \*Lord Roscoery on the Greek Question." Perhaps it would be too much to say that for most public purposes Lord Rosebery is the Greek Committee. But (we things may be said: that he is the most prominent figure in it and that his is the guiding spirit of its deliberations. Not long ago some-body wrote to complain that the Committee was no as passing through an acute stage.

Land Rosehery to whom the writer addressed his impatient epsate, re-nonded rather curtly. Soon after he summoned a meeting of the Committee. It was open to his correspondent to say that his appeal had stirred up the sluggish spirit of the English friends of Greece. Yet, when he had read Lord Byron's best monument would be a restored Rosebery's speech, he must have found that the Greece, was good enough to have been Mr. President of the Greek Committee was still of the Washington, Dec. 19.—The reorganization of the Supreme Court on some plan not yet fully devised is beginning to be much talked of. Senator Blame's proposition to increase the number of judges to thirteen is approved by many leading. than to adopt Lord Beaconsfield's advice to their interesting elient, and wait.

That is no bad illustration of the curiously sagnmons spirit which lies hid be wath the flow of Lord Rosebery's passionate eloquence. He is capable of enthusiasus, and capable of restraining his enthu siasms. He is, moreover, an intimate and trusted friend of Mr. Gladstone, and it is concervable that the prudence of yesterday's speech had its source in the gray head of the statesman who plays Menter to this young Telemachus of the Laberal party. A year ago some other well-known persons figured at a Greek meeting in the same com, who now are missing; notably Sir Charles Dilke. But Sir Charles Dilke, then in private life and the cold shade of opposition, has since become Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs; a post which Lord Beaconsfield, who is fond of definitions, has described as one of power without responsibility. It is, at any rate, a post which imposes upon its holder a degree of official discretion inconsistent with the public championship of a delicate diple matic question. Nobody doubts that Sir Caarles Dilke is as warm a friend as ever to Greece. If he does not advocate her claims from the platform, he is steadily promoting them in a less public and still more beneficial way. Mr. G. A. Sala was another absentce. He is not in office, nor likely to be, and had promised to be present, but was unexpectedly detained. Among the speakers were Mr. Arthur Arnold and half a dozen other members of Paritament. Letters of adherence were read also from the Duke of Westminster and lesser strictly private, was full, included not a few persons of much social and political infinence, and it passed resolutions somewhat stronger in tone than the speech of its chairman, though still moderate and full of confidence in the present Government. But it remains true that The Times showed a journalistic instinct only too rare in these days, when it indicated Lord Rosebery's presence as the salient feature of the demonstration. It is a remarkable thing, but it is certain that the Earl of Rosebery is at this moment the leader, not only of the Greek party in England, but of the Liberal party in Scotland, with a prospect of becoming me day the leader of the Liberal party in Great Britain. It is remarkable because of his youth, be cause of his keen interest in other things than polities, because of the almost fierce rivalry he has to encounter, because there are so many able and popular Liberals beside him, because of the quickness with which he has conquered this position and the firmness with which he holds it; because of many other things which I have no time to indicate. Among Scotch publis there are not a few Laberals of older title, of closer historical connection with the country, of far greater estate than Lord Rosebery can boast There is at least one who had the start of him by a generation; whose intellectual powers are of a high order; whose political experience and political services-with one or two signal exceptions-outweigh Lord Rosebery's; whose family name was a name to conjure with in Scotland before the Primroses were ever heard of; who had unequalled opportunities for attracting to himself the loyal affection of a great party. Yet it cannot be said that the Duke of Argyll has been ousted from his natural place by Lord Rosebery; it must be said that the Dukensver made good his claim to leadership, and never was accepted by Scottish Liberals as their representative. Certain qualities, one or two fatal peculiarities, an

extreme austerity of character, a haughtiness of

bearing, a lack of close sympathy with his fellow-

men, a too evident consciousness of superiority to

the rest of mankind, a too ostentatious exclusive-

ness made a barrier, or rather a desolate

space, between him and the great body,

his fellow-countrymen who would

had he not repelled them, gathered eagerly about him and served joyfully under his banner. Possibly the Duke's hardness as a landlerd had also something to do with his isolation. Whatever the reasons, the fact is one which nobody disputes. I need not dwell on the case of other great Whig peers whose names are less familiar in America than that a Whig in name only, if so much as in name; of the Marquis of Breadulbane, with possessions on which you may ride thirty miles in a straight line, and which have engrossed his attention to the exclusion of policies; of Lord Keay, almost ent off from a career by the strange accident-strange, though exsit in the House of Commons because he is a Scotch peer, and torbids him to sit in the House of Lords because he is only a Scouch peer; who, being a Liberal, has no present chance of selection as one of those so-called representative Scotch peers whom the Duke of Bucciench, in the plenitude of his Tory apremacy, appoints. Lord Reay's culture and range of knowledge, rare among Englishmen. real abilities, are likely to be made useful police kept the pople back at the point of the bay- vation, at no remote date, to an English onet. Mr. Downing escaped on a car to Bellina. Perface. They are not, however, quite of the kind where he took the train for Dublin. The police now which lead most directly to wide complarity or stir. of Scots, both Peers and Commoners, of under iso, whose services to their party and their country are beyond dispute. Yet Lord Rosebery during the ast few years has stepped easily and surely to the front, and at thirty-three is the foremost Scotchman

of his time among all Scotchmen in public life, In writing last year about the Midlothian election, I mentioned one or two instances of his extraordinary popularity; how, for example, the 2,000 people who had been waiting two hours in the Corn he should abridge his introductory speech. What happened a forinight ago in the same town shows had just come brok from Aberdeen, where he had been delivering his address as Lord Rector deats of the University of Edinburgh and that morning enosen him to be their Lord Rector also; cleating, after a close contest, Sir Robert Christihave done. It is without precedent in Scottish hisfory that the same man should be at the same time Lord Rector of two universities. There was even a question whether a pinrality of this sort was legal, no legal objection to it could be made to hold water. dinner of the Philosophical Institute to Mr. SPIRIT OF THE GREEK COMMITTEE-SIGNIFI. Lowell. His presence had not been announced, CANCE OF HIS LEADERSHIP-BE RECEIVES A but the students had discovered it HEARTY GREETING IN EDINBURGH AND TWICE and waited oniside for their new Lord Rector, and gave him a tremendous greeting. another, or rather the same, crowd, which had, in fact, followed him from the hotel; and there was more cheering, which did not subside till he was faron his road to Dalmeny. He has, I must say, the air of a man who endures rather than covets demonheartiness of thom. It is not alone by courting popularity that popularity may be won. Lord Rosebery's speaking is of a kind not common north of without being formal, rhetorical yet passionate bearing marks of study, which do not prevent it from belonging distinctly in the category of popular oratory. The passage at last year's Greek meeting, in which, referring to Lord Beaconsheid's advoeacy of the Byron monument, he suggested that Gladstone's. He is one of the few Englishmen

mon-place on such an occasion; to say something which shall be at the same time original and approteaching of modern history; for which, strangely enough. Aberdeen makes no provision, and be con trived to show in the course of it that he is capable of thinking for himself on historical subjects. The Greek speech of yesterday is a much less elaborate performance, but abounds in good points. Among them are the reference to the present Governmen as "composed largely of this committee": to Greece as having been "fooled too long by the promises and pledges of responsible statesmen "; to the proposal to restrain" Greece as one that can only be carried nto effect "by legitimately meeting her claims"

his qualification of the description of Thiers' friend and factorum, M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire as a venerable statesman by the words " and the ompanion of venerable statesmen," and his picture of Lord Salisbury "closeted" at the little borough of Woodstock with the Fourth Party. A delicate touch follows: "Lord Salisbury makes a speech, and if you entirely give credence to his statements, I should be disposed," etc.; and again: "I have great respect for Lord Salisbury, and I think I show it in a tangible form, because I remember those speeches of his [in favor of Greece] which he has forgotten. I will add this only: that since it has twice within six months fallen to the lot of Lord Rosebery to refuse office-the second time from an overstrained but still honorable delicacy of scruple-it will be of good omen for his political future, and for that of his clients, if he can see his way to accepting the

A RESCUED CREW LANDED.

LONDON, Dec. 19, 1880, The Norwegian bark Peabody, Captain Ommunden, from Boston, November 20, for Queenstown, has landed the crew of the Dutch bark Joseph Clark, Captain Jansen, from Baltamore, October 25, for Antwerp, which was abandoned in a sinking condi-tion on November 27, on the Banks of Newfoundland.

PAPAL COUNSEL TO THE NUNCIOS. ROME, Dec. 19, 1880.

Cardinal Jacobini, in a circular to the Nancios abroad announcing his appointment as Papal Secretary of State, urges upon them calmness and concili-

> AN ANTI-JEWISH MEETING LONDON, Monday, Dec. 20, 1880.

A dispatch to The Daily News from Berlin says: A meeting of 2,000 persons was held yesterday, at which resolutions were passed in favor of the suppres-tion of the interty of the Jews, to return-no Liberal to "artianent who will not promise to vote for such sup-pression, and to buy nothing from Jewish shops or tension, and

THE RIOTOUS MOSCOW STUDENTS. The medical students who were arrested on Friday, with the exception of six, have been released on application of the Kector of the University.

REMAINING IN PRISON. LONDON, Monday, Dec. 20, 1880. The Rev. Mr. Enraght, the High Church clergyman, elects to remain in prison.

THE KURDS HOME AGAIN. ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 19, 1880. The Agence Russe says the Kurds have returned to Turkish territory.

TELLGRAPHIC NOTES.

A POLICEMAN SHOT.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 19.—C. Lyon, a patrolman, while attempting to night to arrest Geo, W. Carlisie, a sporting man, was fatally shot by Carlisie. BOSTON, Dec. 19.—Carter, Plympton & Co., dealers in millinery and straw goods, have suspended, Liabilities, \$40,000. New York firms are principally interested.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST IN OHIO.

GOVERNOR FOSTER WITHORAWS FROM THE RACE—ATT—MFIS TO REORGANIZE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN THIS CHY—THE SOUR FACTIONS—FRIMARIES TO BE HELD TO-MOTROW EVENING.

Governor Foster, of Ohio, in deference to the wishes of his friends, has withdrawn from the Senatorial contest in that Sizte. As there are now four factions in the Democratic party in this city, local politicians—leaving Tammany out of consideration—are much interested to see which organization will succeed in swallowing up the others. The majority of those voters who formerly filled the ranks of Irving Hall, are now under the lead of Mayor Cooper and his frieuds, who are actively engaged in reorganizing the party so that it cannot be controlled by any "Hall." The primaries which will be held to-morrow evening will show how this plan is generally regarded in Democratic circles. Mayor-elect Grace, it is stated, is unwilling to be regarded as ander Tammany sway.

THE CONTEST FOR SENATOR IN OHIO.

Tammany sway.

THE CONTEST FOR SENATOR IN OHIO.

GOVERNOR FOSTER WITHDRAWS FROM THE RACE—

HE ACCIDES TO THE WISHES OF HIS FRIENDS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 19.—Correspondence is published to-night between the Hon, Thomas A. Cowgill, the Hon, George K. Nash and Governor Poster, concerning the withfrawal of the latter from the Senatorial contest, Mr. Cowgill, who is Speaker of the liouse of Representatives of the Ohio Legislature, writes to Governor Foster, saying there is danger of bitlerness growing and asks Governor Poster if there is not some way in which harm to the Republican party of Ohio can be avoided. This letter was shown to Attorney-General Nash, chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, who wrote a letter to Governor Foster, saying he did not share Mr. Cowgill's least for the Senatorship; but if there was any question on that point, he did not hesitate to say that the path of duty was plain, and that the people and party would heartly appreciate his sacrifice if he, under the circumstances, should withdraw.

After receiving this letter Governor Foster wrote

The Bowe-Fox Davidsou-Parser faction of Irving Hall has a yet made no outward movement looking toward recorranization. Its lease of Irving Hall that be appealed this post the Onio Sen in Frinch In The auccess of the "Combination" movement in Irving Hall all does not been until Juniary I. The auccess of the "Combination" movement in Irving Hall all this a certain extent. It is well known that derive the netotiations between Thomany and Irving Hall show who they were releavering to agree the netotiations between Thomany and Irving Hall who with the stamp of regularity, Fox, Bawe, Parser and their adherents would form a committee of their own, and while nominally opposed to Tammany Hall, and their feet of Irving Hall was committee of their own, and while nominally opposed to Tammany Hall, and in its present washened content of the decision of the Merce of the Committee and the Acceptance of the Committee and the Circumstance of the Committ

After receiving this letter Governor Foster wrote

the following:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, (COLUMBUS, OHIO, Dec. 18, 1880.)

To the Hon. THOMAS A. COWGILL.

MY DEAR SIR: Your mayor of the 17th inst. is at hand, and the contents are fully considered. I have received a number of letters of similar trapport within the past lew days from personal friends and supporters of my candidate from contents from genteen of fine standing is the party, all expressing apprehension that he contest for Sanator is likely to emended managements for know whether a way may not be found by which this may be averted. The "way" desired evidently points to my withdrawal from the canyass.

not share the apprehension of yourself and others inc to Rhow from you and other friends that in the public estimation I am conspicuously identified with the work of achieving this gratifying condition of the party. By to act of name will I intentionally do anyteling that would in the least reduce the vigor and energy of the party. I make no claim of the party. I have not rested my candidacy upon any claim I have upon the party for its support. I admit that the party has done more for me than I have done for it, and the same may be said of any other nubble man. I nave amony performed my duty to the party, as thousands of our cause, to the energy of the people, well directed by the feaders, in Bright to secure what they conceive to the promotion of the best interests of the country.

I became a candidate because I was amubitons to represent Ohiolin the United States Senate—an ambidion worthy of the efforts of any clitteen of the Senate. I believe I could honorably and successfully discharge the duties of a Senater—an ambidion. Use to the present moment I have family and fine infermention I have received leads me to believe that I I continued the cannaes to the end I san not without a fair prospect of success. Knowing into many of my friends feel the apprehension referred to, and wishing only to serve the best interests of the party, without considering the future so far as it relaises to me personally, I have concluded to yield to the judgment of friends, and withdraw from the cannaes to the end of all my friends from every county in the State, and from whom I am in daily receipt of the encouraging condition of my cantwas, I tender my most grateful thanks.

I be to assure them that in declining further to be a cannidate, and the relationship of the servery dots of the present bonds are to have the publicants, among whom are those who held high resulting in the Chrossel conditions of my cantwas, I tender my most grateful thanks.

I be to assure them that in declining further to be a cannidate, I am but obeying the wisdes of many leading for the privalege for six

CHARLES FOSTER.

FOUR DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS. HOW THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN THIS CITY IS SPLIT UP-EACH FACTION TRYING TO OUTWIT THE

OTHERS-PLANS OF REORGANIZATION. The Democratic party in this city is now split ip into no less than four actions. It seems to be taken fer granted generally that Tammany Hall has received such a crushing defeat that for a time at least it cannot command the support of the majority of the Democrati Democratic factions which develops the most str will attract to it the smaller organizations and the fleating Democratic vote, which may be classed under the head of independent. This vote, because of the dissensions which have raged in the party in this city for the last two years, has become very large. A great many o the Democratic voters have become tired of the rule of halls" and "bosses," and demand that some plan of reorganization shall be put in force which will place pe Districts.

organization are following the lead of Mayor Cooper, Hubert O. Thompson, Maurice J. Power, James E. Morrison, Thomas Costigan, Etonnuel B. Hart, William P. Mitchell, and others who were prominent in the las campaign. This faction has prepared a plan the leading features of which are as follows: All conventions, cor mittees and officers shall be chosen by the voters or apcointed by conventions or committees elected directly y the voters. Primary meetings shall be held at the places to be designated in the several election districts of the city on the evening of the first Tuesday in September. The primaries for the current year shall be held on Tuesday evening, December 21, for the purpose of organization. At these primary meetings there shall be elected in each election district one delegate to the Assembly District Committee for each 100 votes, and for any fractional part of 100 votes exceeding 50, cast in such election district for the Democratic electoral ticket at the Presidential election next preceding. The meeting shall be kept open one hour, and until every person ha had an opportunity to vote. Any voter who is in accord with the organization, and claims that he is not in accord with any organization hostile thereto, shail be en so offering to vote shall be taken. The persons so er rolled shall constitute the Election District Committee The persons chosen in the several election districts as members of the Assembly District Committee shall meet and organize on the Tuesday next after such primar meeting, except that in the year 1880 such organization shall be had within three days after such primary. The Assembly District Committee shall have power to add to its membership by a two-thirds vote, and to fill any vacaucies which may occur; to order a new primary meeting in any election district where a primary election shall have been shown to have been vitiated by fraud or violence; to nominate the Democratic candidate for Assembly for the district; to elect thirty delegates to the County Convention; to elect to all other conventions a number of delegates equal to the number of election districts in the Assembly District entitled to represen tation therein, and to choose, and change at will, by the vote of the majority of all its members, nine delegates to a County Committee. There shall be a County Commi tee, which shall have power to fix the times and places for holding conventions to nominate cand dates to be voted for in more than one Assembly District, to call the Assembly District Committees together in mass-meeting, to receive and expend woney for the mainte-nance of the organization, and for the general conduct of companies. This plan of organization shall oc-changed only by the vote of two furds of the Assembly District Committees, each acting in its own District. "We have no thea," said one of the chief promoters of this plan—one who holds a high office and whose wealth

STANLEY MATTHEWS NOT READY TO TALK. Stanley Matthews, formerly United States enator from Ohio, is at the Windsor Hotel. Replying to a suggestion made to him yesterday by a reporter of

THE TRIBUNE, that an expression from him on the contest for Senator in Onio would be interesting, he said: "I really haven't anything to say on that, or any political subject. The fact is, my time has been to taken up with processional business that I haven't thought about politics. I am not a cardidate myself, as I have before announced, but any statement that I might make would be hable to interestingth."

The Brunswick Hotel Committee will meet to-day at 2a. m., at the office of John E. Davelin, No. 155 Broadway, to receive the address to the public which The mass-meeting at which the pian of reorganizing the city Democracy will be presented will be held at Cooper Institute Tuesday evening, December 28, the half being engaged for Taursday evening next, the date originally fixed upon.

others. The holders of the present bonds are to have the privilege for sixty days of exchanging them for the

new bonds, dollar for dollar. It is said that harmonious arrangements have been made between the Buffalo, Pittsburg and Western and

made between the Buffalo, Pittsburg and Western and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Roads for an interchange of business and for joint occupancy of valuable terminal property in Buffalo. It is also said that the New-York, Ontario and Western Rulirond Company has expressed a desire to build a line to Buffalo which would connect with the new line. The rate of interest on the present bonds of the Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo Railroad is 7 per ceut, but under the reorganization if will be 6 per cent.

At a neeting of the Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo Board, held yesterday, Mr. B. K. Jamison was elected a director in place of Mr. Huin, resigned. Begarding the consolidation scheme, it is said that a New York house will take the whole issue of bonds, but it is thought probable that the Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo Company will reserve about one-init, which will be effered to the stockholders at par, with a bonus of 50 per cent in stock. Its stockholders are to meet on January 20 to ratify the consolidation.

DARING ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

OBSTRUCTIONS MEANT FOR A PAY CAR MET BY A FREIGHT TRAIN-THE WORK OF ROBBERS. MILWAUKEE, Dec. 19 .- An attempt was nade at an early hour this morning to wreck a train on The majority of those who composed the Irving Hall the Wisconsin Central Railway, half way between Elkhare Lake and Plymouth, about fifty miles from this city. The attempt is supposed to have been directed at the express train reaching here this morning, or at the pay car, which had recently passed. A number of toose rails were placed across the track in a loadly spot. Fortunately a" wild " freight train was first to reach the place, and, striking the obstruction, the engine was thrown from the track, but kept the road-bed. A brakeman was immediately sent back to flag the coming express train. When he had gone a salort distance the brakeman was accosed by a may, who caked if the payers and passed. Being informed that it had, the man patied a revolver and demanded the brakeman's money, which he gave to the roober, amounting to about \$40. Simultaneously with the first demand two more men appeared on the other side of the track from under the brush. After the roobery all disappeared, and no trace of them has been found.

THE FIRE RECORD.

BUFFALO, Dec. 19 .- The men employed by Mesors. Birge & Sons in removing the debris at the fire to-day, recovered the charred remains of three victims. They were so badly ourned as to be unrecognizable. Sr. Louis, Dec. 19 .- The pudding and rolling departments of the Harrison Wire Mili were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at \$50,000; covered by insurance. Six hundred men are

Pensacola, Fia., Dec. 19 .- D. F. Suflivan has neaded a subscription list or the benefit of the sufferers by the late fire with \$500, and has received a dispatch from E. H. Green, president of the Louisville and Nashville Rutroad, subscribing \$1,000. Fernandina has sent a subscription.

CAUGHT BETWEEN THE CARS.

Abraham Cuddy, of No. 457 West Thirtyseventa st, an employe on the clevated railroad, while coupling cars at Ninth-ave. and Thirty-firstst., yestereay was caught between two cars and so severely injured that he will probably die. His right arm was amputated at the Rooseveit Hospital, where he was sent by the police.

THE REV. W. H. RYDER'S ALTERNATIVE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 19 .- The Rev. W. H. Ryder, of St. Paul's Unitarian Church, who has received a call to Dr. Chapin's Church in New-York, at the close of his sermon to-day : - runed his congregation that the continuance of his coa section with them would be con tingen upon their raising or guaranteeing sufficient funds to pay off the entire debt of the church, amount-ing to over \$50,000, by the last of January.